MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 NOVEMBER 1982

Lebanon

U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese Contacts -- After a 17 November meeting in Jerusalem between U.S. Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, sources close to the talks disclosed that problems concerning the delegations and agenda for the proposed Israeli-Lebanese talks have not yet been resolved, Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, the radio revealed that Israel and Lebanon have recently resumed direct contacts; Israel's Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche met secretly in Beirut with one of President Amin al-Jumayyil's close advisers.

Israeli Withdrawal Conditions -- Israel and Lebanon must sign a written agreement on security arrangements between the two countries, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Under Israel's proposed arrangements, the first stage will be the withdrawal from Lebanon of all the 7,000 "terrorists," along with their offices, Sharon said. In the second stage, the Syrians will withdraw their forces from the Lebanese mountains to the Al-Biqa' Valley and be replaced by a multinational force. Only then will the IDF withdraw to a line 45 km from Israel's northern border, Sharon emphasized, and this will not take place before Israeli prisoners and bodies of Israeli dead are returned. The IDF will then hold the 45-km line until the security arrangements with Lebanon are signed. These arrangements will provide for a Lebanese Army presence in the south, a ban on the deployment of artillery in the area, and joint supervision by the Lebanese Army and the IDF, Sharon stated.

While Sharon described the second stage as the evacuation of foreign forces, he reportedly did not mention a Syrian evacuation of the Al-Biqa' Valley. In another development concerning Israel's attitude toward the Syrian presence, Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir announced in New York that Israel is now ready for a disengagement of forces with Syria before talks begin with the Lebanese Government, Jerusalem radio reported. Such a disengagement would permit the Lebanese Army to enter the zone between the IDF and the Syrians, he said.

Al-Wazzan on Syrians, Palestinians -- The Syrian and Palestinian presence in Al-Biqa' and the north is not in itself a problem because contacts with these parties make the Lebanese Government confident that a Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal will occur at the "appropriate time" and that nobody will give Israel a pretext to continue its occupation, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan stated in remarks reported by Beirut radio. During their recent official talks, the Saudi and Lebanese leaders held identical views on the question of withdrawals and on the Syrian and Palestinian presence, Al-Wazzan affirmed.

Security Situation -- After an Israeli force was ambushed by RPG fire south of Beirut, the Israelis returned fire and killed one "terrorist," the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF radio. The IDF unit sustained no casualties. Later in the day, Israeli forces entered the Ash-Shuf town of 'Alayh and imposed a curfew in an attempt to halt renewed fighting between Phalangist and Druze militias, Jerusalem radio reported. ITIM said the fighting stopped following IDF contacts with both sides.

Israel on Tyre Disaster -- Following the collection of all available evidence on the explosion at Israel's military building in Tyre, the Israelis have concluded that no bomb exploded in or beside the building and that the disaster was caused by a gas leak, Jerusalem radio reported.

West Bank

Israel's Acting West Bank Civilian Administration Chief Col Yig'al Karmon has told Israeli governors in the area that West Bank notables sympathetic to Jordan should be "neutralized to the maximum and brought to great dependence on the civilian administration," the Tel Aviv daily HA'ARETZ reported. However, Jerusalem radio subsequently asserted that these directives are invalid since they were not approved by other appropriate authorities, including Defense Minister Sharon.

PLO

Damascus Meeting -- The Palestinian Central Council will meet in Damascus on 19 November, Aden Voice of Palestine radio reported. The radio added that this meeting will be important because of the current situation in Palestinian affairs.

PNC Meeting Postponed -- The Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting has been postponed for a short time in order to allow all PNC members to attend, Baghdad Voice of PLO stated. It added that some Palestinians are being prevented from leaving Israel to attend the meeting.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Jordan's King Husayn, the head of the Arab League delegation currently in France, met with French President Francois Mitterrand to explain the Fes summit's peace plan, AFP reported. King Husayn described the meeting as "very encouraging and useful" and said that there were more points of agreement than disagreement between the French and Arab positions, AFP added. On the issue of mutual recognition between the Arab states and Israel, a spokesman for President Mitterrand said the French side had stressed the necessity for mutual recognition, a goal which King Husayn said he believes can be reached once all parties definitely embark on the path for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, AFP added.

King Husayn discussed the outcome of his meeting with the French president in separate meetings with the other delegates of the seven-member committee, Amman radio reported. During his meeting with the Syrian foreign minister, he discussed Syrian-Jordanian relations as well as the committee's mission, the radio revealed.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces completely defeated Iranian offensives in both the Mandali and Maysan areas; following fierce clashes, almost 4,000 Iranians were killed in both theaters, a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio reported. The communique added that the Iraqi Air Force suffered no losses in any of the combat missions flown in either area. A military communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian forces control the heights in the Mandali area and that one group of Iranian troops entered the town of Mandali, dealt "heavy blows" and returned to their new strategic positions. Some 650 Iraqis were killed or wounded in the other offensive launched by Iran, Tehran radio reported.

Afghanistan

Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad cited by AFP spoke of a "dramatic increase" in resistance activity in Kabul last week with bombs killing more than 20 people in 3 restaurants and a rising number of shootings. The report also said some of the bodies removed from the Salang Pass tunnel disaster were riddled with bullets. This follows earlier resistance claims that mujahidin had mined the tunnel, AFP noted.

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KARMAL HOLDS 'COMRADELY' TALKS WITH ANDROPOV

LD161738 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, yesterday met Y. Andropov, CPSU general secretary, in Moscow. They held friendly and comradely talks.

Babrak Karmal expressed the profound sorrow of the people, the PDPA and the DRA Government to Y. Andropov on the sudden death of L.I. Brezhnev, true and honest friend of the Afghan people and of all progressive mankind. He called the death of this struggler and fighter for international peace and security a great and irreparable loss.

According to a TASS report, during the talks, held in a warm and cordial atmosphere, Babrak Karmal and Yuriy Andropov exchanged views on bilateral friendly relations and important international issues. Both leaders expressed their deep satisfaction at the existing friendly and traditional relations between the PDPA and the CPSU and the peoples and governments of both countries. They said they would spare no effort to achieve further development and strength.

A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and B. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended the talks.

AFP ON KABUL EXPLOSIONS, SALANG TUNNEL VICTIMS

BK161501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, Nov. 16 (AFP) -- More than 20 persons were reportedly killed in bomb explosions in three restaurants in the center of Kabul last week in what Western diplomatic sources here said was a "dramatic increase of resistance activity" in the Afghan capital.

Shooting throughout much of the city has occurred every night for the past week, the sources said, as assassinations of persons favorable to the Soviet-backed Kabul regime have risen. Heavy artillery exchanges have been reported in the Deh-Zab suburb near the airport.

The sources said that near Paghman, some 20 kms (12 miles)north of Kabul, mujahedin Islamic resistance fighters have stepped up their pressure on Soviet-Afghan forward positions established after last month's Soviet aerial bombardments.

In three months of fighting, they added, resistance forces shot down five Soviet helicopters and over the past few days Soviet authorities have sent MiG jets to bomb suspected rebel positions.

One Western diplomatic source, citing reports from doctors in Kabul, yesterday confirmed that some of the bodies removed from the Salang Pass tunnel, where hundreds of Soviet troops and Afghan civilians were said to have perished on October 30, were riddled with bullets. Diplomats have theorized that Soviet troops may have opened fire on the Afghans inside the tunnel believing them to be members of the resistance. But they continue to attribute the catastrophe, in which 400 Soviet soldiers and up to 800 Afghan civilians may have died, to suffocation after the Soviet authorities reportedly sealed off both ends of the tunnel following a collision between the lead vehicle in a Soviet convoy and an oil tanker.

A spokesman for the Afghan Islamic fundamentalist party, Hezbi Islami, last Wednesday claimed that mines placed in the tunnel by mujahedin fighters had exploded beneath the convoy.

Meanwhile diplomatic sources here said bombs went off 45-minutes apart during the afternoon of November 11 in three restaurants in the Share-Nau commercial district of Kabul frequented by police, soldiers and officials sympathetic to the regime of Babrak Karmal.

The most reliable estimates, sources said, put the number of dead at more than 20, although rumors attributed to resistance circles spoke of 60 to 80 fatalities.

Reports from witnesses, cited by Western diplomats here, said two military ambulances took away 15 corpses from the nightclub "Club 9," apparently the scene of the most deadly explosion.

Other accounts, diplomats said, suggested that the bombs had been planted by partisans of the Khalq faction of the Afghan Communist Party. The party is dominated by the Parchan group of President Karmal.

A second bomb was reportedly discovered in one of the restaurants but was defused by the Afghan Army.

Three days prior to the explosions, sources added, six members of the secret police were killed in Kabul by a group of mujahedin fighters, while the day before a former government official, Ahmad Nur Daliay, and his son were shot dead in broad daylight on Karte Parwan Street in the northwestern part of the capital. The assassin escaped after reportedly shooting three policemen who tried to arrest him.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' GROUPS 'CRUSHED'

LD161758 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Troops and officers of the Balkh 18th Division recently crushed several counterrevolutionary groups in (Shahrok) and (Khayrabad) villages, (Nahr-e Shahi) district, Balkh Province. Included was their ringleader (Rozi Boy). A number of counterrevolutionaries were captured.

Sources from the Balkh 18th Division said 22 assorted weapons, a large quantity of ammunition and two rocket launchers with 10 rounds of ammunition were captured from these murderers and saboteurs.

TWO OFFICIALS DEFECT AFTER HAJ JOURNEY

BK161213 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Chief of the Haj Department in the Afghan Directorate General of Religious Affairs (Qazi Mohammad Qasim Maqtool), who headed a 35-member official haj delegation to Saudi Arabia this year, and his deputy, Brigadier (Mohammad Aiyub Nangal) have defected and taken shelter in Pakistan.

In an interview they said that 1,500 of over 4,000 Afghans, who had gone for haj to Saudi Arabia this year, have refused to go back to Afghanistan and sought refuge in different countries. They said that in all 10,000 Afghans had applied for permission to perform haj but only 4,206 had been allowed. They said that they had to take shelter in Pakistan due to the anti-Islam policies of the Kabul regime and the atrocities being committed on the innocent Afghan people.

GHOWR PROVINCE DIGNITARY JOINS MUJAHIDIN

BK131555 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] In Afghanistan, (Abdul Ghafoor Daulat Yar), who is a prominent and popular personality of Ghowr Province, is reported to have joined the mujahidin in their fight against the Karmal administration. One report said he has gone to the area under mujahidin control. According to a report, (Abdul Ghafoor Daulat Yar) was a member of the so-called Motherland Front established by the Karmal administration. His breaking away from the Karmal administration has increased administrative problems in the Ghowr region.

DIVISIONS AMONG RESISTANCE GROUPS REPORTED

PM041643 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 82 p 7

[Jean-Pierre Pellerin report]

[Text] It was 0500 hours. Dozens of aircraft and helicopters took off punctually at dawn from Bagram Airport (60 km north of Kabul) to bomb and machinegun the Panjsher Valley, around 10 minutes flying time away. That had happened every day for 1 month.

In the neighboring moutains, at Kuh-e Safi, from which it is possible to see the base's military installations with the naked eye, the Muslim resistance fighters replied punctually like an echo. Light and sometimes heavy weapons were fired near several villages. However, the Soviet forces and the government soldiers had no reason to worry. For, although the battle was raging over Kuh-e Safi, it was, in fact, only between rival Muslim gorups.

Hounded from the mountains a year ago after very fierce fighting in which dozens of people were killed (possibly more than 200), Gulbuddin Hikmatyar's fundamentalist Hezb-e Eslami (Islamic Party) is back. Its objective is to recapture the villages over which it lost control to other fundamentalist movements in the region: the Jami'at-e Eslami (Islamic Soci-ty), the Harakat-e Enqelabi Eslami (Islamic Revolutionary Movement), and Yunis Khalis' Hezb-e Eslami, all temporarily united to face the aggressor. This battle to win back or defend an important strategic zone is mixed up with obscure problems of irrigation and water distribution, causing opposition among villages.

Even at the height of the Soviet offensive in September against the Panjsher Valley, 3 days' march away, the Muslim fighters continued to clash. Hence, it became difficult for weapons convoys to cross the Kuh-e Safi, which is also a major route for the mojahidin coming from Pakistan on their way to northern Afghanistan.

Some caravans remained blocked for several days. Moreover, some had some of their munitions seized as ransom. For instance, there was a small Jami'at-e Eslami caravan whose destination was the (Andarap) Valley, a region militarily attached to the Panjsher, and whose escort nearly had their weapons confiscated on the pretext that they might fall into enemy hands and were then forced to fight the Hezb-e Eslami. A full-scale attack by that party on the village where they had taken refuge subsequently forced them to flee, abandoning most of their load, namely 14 antitank mines.

Neither the Soviets nor the Afghan Government forces intervened throughout the fighting. The fighting sometimes took place less than 20 km as the crow flies from the Bagram base and sometimes even on open ground. The communist troops are clearly not interested in Kuh-e Safi.

The villages live fairly comfortably. Few dwellings have been destroyed and that contrasts, for instance, with the entrance to the (Boulakheil) Valley, a day's march away, where, owing to the bombings, the first villages you cross are now heaps of ruins.

Similarly, on the other side of the (Chamali) Plain -- it is enclosed between the two mountains -- on a level with the Bagram base, the resistance fighters' activity is obvious. By 0530 hours, the Soviet MiG-21's, MiG-27's and helicopters had started to pound the mojahidin positions. The bombings lasted several hours and were repeated during the week.

The Kuh-e Safi resistance fighters, however, seemed more concerned with their war against the Hezbe-e Eslami than with fighting the communist adversary. "That party went so far as to strike the women in one village; even the Soviets had not gone that far," a local Jami'at-e Eslami member said, thus suggesting that Hikmatyar's Muslim supporters are worse than the atheist Red Army soldiers.

Moreover, the mojahidin could talk endlessly about the brutal acts committed by the Hezb-e Eslami, particularly against prisoners. However, such brutal acts are not limited to that party. "One day we beat the inhabitants of that place because they had shelterd Hezbe-e Eslami people," a Jami'at-e Eslami member said, pointing to a village on the Kuh-e Safi road.

In Kuh-e Safi itself, almost 3 years after the Soviet invasion, the resistance doesn't seem to have made progress either as regards efficiency or, moreover, solidarity. And the reason the regional party leaders loudly maintain they are united in battle is because the Hezb-e Eslami's presence makes it necessary for them to do so.

Indeed, the local resistance leaders,like Major (Aref) of the Jami'at-e Eslami, or Major (Soltan) of the Hezb-e Eslami -- Khalis dissident faction -- seem more concerned to rule their villages and to mobilize for Badal, or, Afghan vendetta, affairs, than to organize attacks on the Soviets.

On the other hand, inter-mojahidin battles can mobilize hundreds of fighters who do not stint on munitions for the occasion.

That obstinacy in struggling at all costs against the Hezb-e Eslami's return to the region is a practical contradiction of the alliance concluded in Perhawar by the fundamentalist movements, among which Gulbuddin Hikmatyar's party has a prominent place. In the field, especially, in the regions approached on the Panjsher road -- the regions of Paktia, Nangarhar, Kabul, Japisa and Parwan -- relations still seem to be fairly tense between the Hezb-e Eslami and the other movements united in the alliance.

For instance, a convoy from (Harakat) could well stop in a village held by the Jami'at-e Eslami, Khalis' Hezbe-e Eslami or a so-called moderate party. It will even be offered the chance to rest in the mosque. However, it could not venture into a place held by Hikmatyar's supporters.

The Hezb-e Eslami is the bete noire of the Afghan resistance, especially since a circular signed by its leader recently was distributed, ordering that party's military chiefs not to help other parties in case of Soviet attack in the regions where the party is in minority.

It was also the Hezb-e Eslami's sectarianism which, according to various sources, prompted a section of the forces of (Sama), a small party which claims to be nationalist, democratic and secular and has its main presence in urban areas, in (Kouhdaman) (Kabul Province) and in Nimruz (southern Afghanistan), to make the destruction of Hikmatyar's supporters an absolute priority, even taking precedence over the struggle against the Soviets. (Sama) underground fighters operating around Kabul, near Kalahan, apparently are even receiving weapons from the government forces to do that.

Faced with that storm of protest against it, the Hezbe-Eslami seems to be losing influence. [apparent line drop] That party won back the villages from which it had been ousted. And, according to inhabitants in the region, it "won" a village. In addition, young mojahidin from several other places who had taken up arms against it were forced to flee in fear of reprisals.

On the (Chamali) Plain between Kabul and the Salang Pass, famous in the region [apparent line drop] from the mountains shamed the local resistance leaders, here, the two Jami'at-e Eslami leaders we met were not local potentates, concerned about their privileges, but real warriors who draw prestige and authority from their worth in battle.

One of them, Major (Sher), who is one of the most famous leaders in the region, is only 25 years old. His men, some of whom are much older, seem to feel almost veneration for him.

Here, guerrilla warfare takes on special forms because of the much more pastoral nature of the land. Walls and drystone barriers separate the fields and many villages everywhere. The interweaving paths and rivers, the dispersed rural houses, the virtually complete absence of roads mean that the region is difficult for the Soviets to control. Moreover, the latter rarely venture into it.

That September morning, in the village of B...the inhabitants brought back the bodies of a woman and a little girl, fatally wounded by a Soviet soldier because they had taken a forbidden path a few hours previously. "The villagers," a peasant said, "do not want to use the routes imposed by the Soviets because they search them and steal all their valuables. They prefer to take the other path. Then the communists shoot at them."

Two French doctors from International Medical Aid, who were passing through the village made every effort to save the little girl, in vain. In addition to the child's father, a dozen people watched her death throes in the farmyard with impassive faces....

In the (Chamali) region, guerrilla warfare is now part of the daily work. It has become part of everyday life. After an operation, the resistance fighter returns to his farm and his family. He hangs his Kalashnikov rifle and his bullet belt on the wall and then helps his parents with their work. For his part, the local doctor -- in fact it is often an inadequately trained nurse -- goes from village to village seeing to the wounded.

The tearooms are open everywhere as are the stores, which are reasonably supplied with many different consumer products

In the street, tailors and barbers are at work. An average of four times a day, in the morning, at noon and in early and late afternoon, the sky is filled with aircraft and helicopters leaving for bombing missions or returning to Bagram. At night, the arms convoys which cross the (Chamali) region pass alongside the base to avoid too long a detour. However, they make that detour when they approach a village held by the Hezb-e-Eslami, which has a presence in that region too. The problem posed by that party still exists in the (Chamali) region also.

ZIAUL HAQ RETURNS FROM USSR, DESCRIBES TALKS

BK161808 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has described his talks in Moscow with the Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov as very productive and useful. He was talking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport tonight on his return home after attending the state funeral of the late Soviet President Brezhnev.

The president said his exchange of views with Andropov would serve a very useful purpose. He told the questioner that while discussing Afghanistan, he impressed the fact that the political solution of the problem was not only important for Pakistan but for the Soviet Union as well. He also impressed upon the new Soviet leader the preliminary success achieved at the indirect talks held in Geneva on Afghanistan and the efforts that were going under the United Nations' auspices.

In reply to a question, he said both sides expressed the desire to have a further exchange of views and to compare notes at the appropriate level in the future. Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he had an unscheduled meeting with the Soviet Communist Party general secretary. Pakistan, he said, was one of the few leaders who had met Andropov. [sentence as heard] It gave him an opportunity to have direct talks with the new leadership of the Soviet Union and to know their points of view. He hoped the new Soviet leadership would bring at least some [word indistinct].

The president said basically his vist to Moscow was to pay homage to the departed great leader of the Soviet Union, Brezhnev. However, he had the opportunity to meet a number of world leaders who had also come to attend the funeral of Brezhnev.

He said besides the U.S. Vice President Bush and the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, he had a meeting with the foreign minister of China, Huang Hua. He also met the Turkish prime minister, Bulent Ulusu, and had an exchange of views with him on the Iran-Iraq war and the Organization of Islamic Conference. He said he also met the PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat and had firsthand information from him about the recent happenings in Lebanon and what was suffered by our Palestinian brothers. He said other leaders whom he met were the President of the FRG Carstens and Foreign Minister Genscher, Vice President of Indonesia Dr Adam Malik and Deputy Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh Admiral Mahboob. He described his meetings with these heads of state and government as a useful experience.

Answering a question, the president said like many other friends of Pakistan, the United States was very happy and appreciative of the efforts of Pakistan to improve relations with its eastern neighbor, India. He said this was expressed by the U.S. Vice President George Bush during his meeting with him in Moscow. It was a very cordial and friendly meeting and held in a frank and forthright manner.

PPP LEADER CALLS FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS

GF161542 Karachi DAWN in English 13 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] Sahabzada Farooq Ali Khan, a former speaker of the National Assembly and a leader of a defunct PPP [Pakistan People's Party], has called for revival of political process in the country.

Talking to newsmen here yesterday he said the country was created by vote through a political system. He felt, since the country was passing through a difficult period it was imperative that the 1973 constitution be restored and elections held.

He expressed concern over the law and order situation.

Mr Farooq Ali supported the demands of the lawyers.

LAWYERS ADVOCATE COORDINATION OF STRUGGLE

GF161544 Karachi DAWN in English 13 Nov 82

[By DAWN staff correspondent]

[Text] The Lawyers National Coordination Committee, constituted at their convention in Lahore on Oct 7 last, will hold its first meeting on Nov 25 at Rawalpindi to "evolve a coordinated strategy for the furtherance of the lawyers' struggle for the restoration of their legal rights."

This was stated at a joint press conference at Karachi Press Club yesterday by Mr Abid Hasan Manto, president, Lahore High Court Bar Association; Mr Ismail Qureshi, president, Peshawar High Court Bar Association; and Mr Khalid Hamid, acting president, Karachi Bar Association.

They announced that "the lawyers will keep away from their professional work on Nov 22 to demonstrate their solidarity with the Karachi Bar Association."

BALUCHISTAN CHIEFS JOIN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

GF161724 Karachi DAWN in English 14 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] Six notables from Baluchistan yesterday joined the defunct National Democratic Party, according to information received yesterday by the NDP chief, Sardar Sherbaz Mazari, from the secretary-general, Baluchistan NDP Dr Enayatullah.

They are Mir Abdur Rahman Kurd, Sardarzada Aziz Ahmad Mengal, Haji Ghulam Sarwar Mengal, Mir Gulf Mohammad Shahi, Mir Habibullah Jatak and Mr Nuruddin Khan Tareen.

INDIAN DELEGATION ADVOCATES TRADE EXPANSION

GF161550 Karachi DAWN in English 13 Nov 82 p 10

[Text] Nov 12: The Indian traders have recently purchased ten million square yards of textile from Pakistan. Mr Virendera Punj, leader of the Indian traders delegation, said here on Friday that given the right kind of political and commercial conditions, scope existed for enlarging, to a very great extent, trade between Pakistan and India.

The Indian traders delegation has been in Pakistan for about 10 days and during this period has held talks with their Pakistani counterparts in many cities, including Lahore. The Indian team is now due to arrive tonight in Karachi at the last stage of its tour.

The Indian team leader appeared confident that the two countries could develop trade to their mutual advantage, if there was more communication and interaction among traders of the two countries.

As one of the tangible results of the present contacts between the Indian and Pakistani traders, the two sides decided to establish a joint committee which will meet once in three months to review trade between the two countries and seek to identify further areas of mutual cooperation and trade. Mr Punj said that low grade coal, soda ash, cement and textile were among host of commodities, which can be purchased from Pakistan. However, he emphasized that the items he mentioned by no means exhausted other possibilities.

The Indian team has also suggested that trade centers should be established in a number of cities by the two countries, which should help provide information about potential trade and joint venture avenues. He also suggested that Pakistan and India could possibly join hands in areas where they enjoy monopoly, while trading with third country. Such a course could be profitably adopted in Basmati rice export, Mr Punj said. It was very important that the existing information gap on trade affairs should be overcome to increase flow of two-way trade, he said.

The Indian team is expected to submit, on its return home, its report on its talks and conclusions to the Indian Government and hoped that Pakistani chambers would report and recommend to their government. Mr Punj said that the Indian team was of the view that the present facilities for overland trade, visits to each other countries by traders and trade information are required to be made easy and expanded to promote trade.

Mr Punj believed that there could be mutually beneficial transfer of technology between Pakistan and India and avenues for joint ventures and third country tendering could be seriously explored to the mutual advantage.

He did not agree with the contention that Indian trade and industry would overwhelm Pakistan's growing trade and industry, if there was larger flow of trade between the two countries. He said it was important for Pakistani traders to go out and seek trade in India, which offered a large market for Pakistani products. He pointed out that India was a country of 650 million and thus a potential good market for any country, willing to go for aggressive trade of its products. He said the Indian official goods list offered about 40,000 items for trade and did not discriminate against any country.

Mr Punj also contested the claim that India was willing only in buying Pakistan's raw material. He said that in fact, a lot of finished Pakistani goods can find market in India, but that had to be explored and captured by Pakistani traders. In this context, he pointed out, C.I.F. price counted a lot in promoting sale of one's products. They have to be competitive.

Mr Krishna D. Sharma, the Indian ambassador, who was present at the press conference, along with other members of the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, also expressed deep admiration for the reception accorded to the Indian team in Pakistan and hoped that it would lead to expansion of trade relations between the two countries.

MAJLIS SPEAKER MEETS WITH LIBYAN AMBASSADOR

LD162140 Tehran IRNA in English 1954 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 16 IRNA -- Talks were held on a "strategic unity" between Iran and Libya for the liberation of Quds, in a meeting held this evening here between Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the Libyan ambassador to the Islamic Republic, Sa'd Mujbir.

The Libyan envoy said after the meeting that efforts were underway to implement the protocols signed between Iran and Libya, during the visit of the Libyan prime minister [as received], 'Abd as-Salam Jallud here last June. The agreements were reached in political, economic, military and cultural fields between the two countries.

Mr. Mujbir remarked that unity between Iran and Libya was in fact against the attacks of imperialism and Zionism on the Muslim world. Therefore, concluded the Libyan ambassador, the holding of talks and consultations between the two countries were very significant.

In this same connection, the Libyan envoy attached importance to the recent visit to Libya of the Iranian Foreign Ministry undersecretary, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam. In light of the fact the two countries are defending the oppressed masses of the world, pointed out Mr. Mujbir they both should play an evident role in the upcoming non-aligned summit conference to be held in New Delhi, particularly that they both hold common incentives and objectives for their participation in the conference.

Asked by [word indistinct] reporter about the Iraqi imposed war, the Libyan envoy stated that Saddam's regime was undoubtedly the aggressor party. He said that the war must naturally come to an end with the downfall of the dictator rex in Iraq, further adding that no measures should be taken for ending the conflict. [sentence as received]

REPORTAGE ON RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS

500 Iraqis Killed

LD161130 Tehran IRNA in English 1031 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Karbala' HQ, Nov. 16 IRNA -- Some 500 Iraqi soldiers were killed and others were taken captive by the Islamic combatants who carried out a successful operation in Moharram theatre of the southwestern fronts at 03:00 hours local time Tuesday.

In this operation, during which the Iranian defenders completely captured more strategic heights, 13 kms deep inside Iraq southwest of the Abu Gharib outpost captured during the earlier operations, and smashed most of armoured equipment of the 5th Battalion of the 10th Iraqi Armoured Division.

The Islamic forces stationed themselves on the newly captured strategic heights, strengthening their former positions in the oil rich regions of Iraq as well as gaining full control over the enemy's logistical routes and maintaining their battle initiative.

Following this massive offensive backed by heavy artillery fire and airborne helicopters, many Iraqi tanks, personnel carriers and other armaments, left behind by the enemy, were transferred behind the fronts.

Communique on Mandali Action

LD161142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Last night in a victorious operation led by the Najaf-e Ashraf command base, the center of the joint operations of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the west of the country, codenamed O Zayn al-'Abidin, peace be upon him, our forces launched an offensive against the positions and strongholds of the aggressive Ba'thist forces. They succeeded in cleaning up the heights and sensitive regions of the town of Mandali in Iraq and dealt another blow to the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi Army.

In this operation, the brave Islamic combatants succeeded in destroying more than 70 percent of the personnel and equipment of the 46th Brigade of 'Aflaqi Saddam's aggressive forces, killing several of the mercenary commanders of the Iraqi Armed Forces including the commander of the Malik Battalion and showing the strength of Islam once again. Our forces made the Ba'thist infidels of the Zionist regime ruling over the Muslim nation of Iraq understand that we will do whatever is necessary at any time to restore our just rights. The combatants of the army of Islam, comprising the heroes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the selfless personnel of the Guards Corps and the mobilization of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in a coordinated operation entered the town of Mandali in Iraq, dealt heavy blows to the disintegrating and rotten corpse of the enemy and returned to their new strategic positions. The exact number of casualties suffered by the enemy will be brought later to the attention of the victorious and brave umma'.

Once again, we warn the pro-American regime of Iraq that powerful Islamic Iran will continue the war to restore its just rights until final victory.

[Signed] The Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,124

LD161736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Communique No 1,124 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. While honoring the memory of the martyrs of the proud Moharram operations, on the 40th day after martyrdom of the combatants in the victorious Muslim ibn 'Aqil battle and on the anniversary of martyrdom of the epic-making brave warriors of Susangerd, we offer many greetings to the pure souls of all the martyrs of Islam. A summary of battle operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran is brought to your attention:

In the Moharram operational sector, fighter planes and air defense units of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran downed two more enemy planes at 0906 and 0949 this morning, brining the total number of enemy aircraft downed since the start of the Moharram operations to 19.

After last night's attack, launched by the forces of Islam, and after capturing the predetermined targets in this sector, the forces of Islam continue to consolidate their newly-gained positions.

Following an offensive launched by the combative units of Islam at 2145 on 15 November, in the Muslim ibn 'Aqil operational sector, the enemy regrouped its scattered forces and launched a counteroffensive at 0735 this morning. This counteroffensive was repulsed by our forces; the Saddamist mercenaries retreated after suffering losses and damage. At present, the combatants of Islam in this sector, while clashing with the enemy, continue to advance in order to capture other targets.

Exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued in the Paveh sector yesterday. Thanks to the fire of our forces on enemy positions in the Panjwin and Haft Tavanan regions, the Saddamist forces suffered some losses; their artillery fire was silenced.

Enemy mortar fire on Abadan yesterday set fire to six residential houses and wounded four of our compatriots in this city.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

650 Iraqis Killed

LD161718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] In a lightning attack on the declining enemy west of the Iraqi ash-Sharqani base in the Moharram operational zone at dawn today, Islam's combatants killed and wounded 650 Iraqi Zionist mercenaries and took another 26 prisoners. According to an IRNA dispatch, in the course of these operations aimed at demolishing enemy forces and mopping up the heights overlooking the Tib-(Minziliyah) highway, 31 enemy tanks, armored personnel carriers and vehicles were destroyed. Several other armored personnel carriers were captured intact.

Iraqi Positions Attacked

LD161726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] According to a correspondent dispatched by the Central News Unit to the battlefields of the war between truth and falsehood, at 1045 today, the high-flying pilots of the airborne division of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a series of heroic actions, attacked the enemy positions in the Zayn al-'Abidin -- peace be upon him -- operational theater. The operation started last night.

Enemy positions, tanks, personnel carriers, vehicles, infantry and armored units came under fire during the attacks, resulting in severe losses and casualties being inflicted on the mercenary enemy.

According to the same report, enemy planes tried three times today to attack the positions of the forces of Islam, but they were forced to flee without achieving any success as the result of the timely defense of the defenders of Islam.

IRNA REPORTS IRAQI DEFENSE MINISTER FLEES

LD160958 Tehran IRNA in English 0904 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, Nov. 16 IRNA -- Iraqi Minister of Defense General 'Adnan Khayrallah has fled the country, Iraqi sources and the travellers recently arrived here from Baghdad stated. The fugitive minister was one of Saddam's relatives and probably had taken refuge in Egypt, the same sources said.

It was not clear that the minister's action was due to military defeat on the Baghdad regime or the disputes existing among the ruling class. Iraqi official sources so far neither confirmed nor denied the reports.

FRIDAY PRAYERS LEADER COMMENTS ON WAR 12 NOV

LD122332 Tehran IRNA in English 2008 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, Nov 12, IRNA -- Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Kashani said today that the foreign media including both Eastern and Western oppressors were now propagating that the Islamic Republic had entered Iraqi territory and was seeking domination.

Speaking as the leader of Tehran's Friday prayers at Tehran University, Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Kashani said that Iran is only defending itself further saying that this was part of Iran's defence strategy.

Hoj. Kashani added that the Iranian city of Naftshahr was still under Iraqi occupation and innocent people were still being killed by the enemy's artillery shells and bombs and cities were also still being destroyed. He then questioned, "Do we have the right to stop from the islamic point of view?"

Therefore, said the prayers leader, the whole of Iranian nation including the youth and elderly according to the sublime teachings of Islam should move to cut the hands of global oppressors with the help of God. "This is the Islamic duty", he said.

The Friday prayers leader then prayed to God for the downfall of the Zionist-inspired regime of Iraq and the liberation of its nation from Saddam's tyranny.

Discoursing on the military and spiritual power of the Islamic defenders, he said that no country's forces in the world possessed such a powerful combination and that it was an honour.

Talking about people's presence at the battlefields, Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Kashani said that the U.S. was frightened of the Islamic combatants recent victories. The U.S. announced the holding of provocative military maneuvers in Morocco.

Somalia, Sudan, Egypt, (?Oman), the most reactionary regimes in N. Africa and the Mideast have also conducted joint military maneuvers with the (?U.S.), he said.

He then urged regional countries to pay attention to the daily 300 million dollars revenue of the Persian Gulf oil exporting countries and to use it for the benefit of their people instead of bolstering the capitalist systems.

The leader of prayers continued that the (?U.S.) for a while succeeded in implementing such a policy in Iran during the shah's reign and took away a great portion of our wealth through that traitor. The agents of the U.S. and the shah spent great amounts of money for their pleasure both inside and out of the country, and after causing as much destruction as they could they fled. Presently the situation is the same in Saudi Arabia, he said.

The world oppressor through such crimes in Iran made the people miserable. Nevertheless, he continued, "our nation, under a righteous leadership, expelled them and, God willing, the [word indistinct] Islamic umma' will eventually rise and save all the Islamic lands from foreign [word indistinct] exploiters aligned with global oppression."

The leader of prayers then referred to the victories of the Islamic combatants in Kurdestan in identifying counterrevolutionaries.

Hojjat ol-Elsam Emami-Kashani added that however the enemies of the Islamic Republic gathered in Paris [word indistinct] in another way. He then said that Paris had become the theatre of a group of criminals such as Bani-Sadr, Mas'ud Rajavi (MKO leader), Ezzedin Hoseyni (a fugitive Kurdish leader), Reza Pahlavi and a group of thieves.

Of course he continued they could not do anything but talk nonsense. He mentioned an example a recent interview of [word indistinct] in which he said that the Kurds were being killed in Kurdestan while today, the prayers leader said, everyone whether Kurd, or Turk, Arab or Farbdor of any race was fighting against falsehood under the banner of [word indistinct]. They all prayed at congregational prayers, he said adding that, those who were executed in the Islamic Republic were neither Kurd, nor Muslim, nor Iranian but were agents of the U.S. Those who fled Iran and propagated against the Islamic Republic did not gain any success.

He concluded by saying that the Islamic ideology and its policies was clear to [word indistinct] seeking people.

COMMANDERS CITE SUCCESSES AGAINST 'SABOTEURS'

LD161318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Ground Forces Commander Colonel Sayyad-Shirazi was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni. He briefed him on the victorious operations launched by the Islamic combatants in the southern sectors, particularly the western sector and the Hamzen Headquarters. The ground forces commander also submitted to Imam Khomeyni, commander in chief, a message from himself and Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. The text of the message:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As you are aware, simultaneously with the confrontation against the Saddamite infidels in the southern and western sectors -- resulting in daily inpressive victories for the Islamic army with the help of God Admighty and frightening the palace-dwellers in both West and East, a confrontation which is forcing the helpless Saddam to resort to genuflection before the so-called Islamic government leaders, who themselves are an instrument in the hands of supercriminals in the West and East -- we wish to point out that the mighty Islamic combatants have succeeded in inflicting crushing blows to their domestic saboteurs in the Kurdish-inhabited regions in Kurdestan and West Azarbayjan, thus dispatching the desperate leaders of the dependent splinter groups to join their confidents in Paris.

During these recent operations, supervised by Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada, and the joint operacion headquarters of the armed forces and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in the northwest sector, our combatants have managed to clear Sar Dasht-Piranshahr road, a road the counterrevolutionaries claimed to be invincible as to control. The road was cleared of counterrevolution despite its impassable condition, the existence of forests and its distance. Our combatants therefore have succeeded in applying further pressure on the U.S. throat and suffocating these democratic and Komeleh splinter minigroups with the help of the people, particulary the Sunni clergymen. More details of the operations will be made available to your eminence personally.

Addressing the commanders of the ground forces and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, Imam Khomeyni replied:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Congratulate all Islamic combatants, particularly the combatants fighting the enemies of Islam in the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada theater, on my behalf. Islam and the committed Muslims are watching your impressive victories. You will never be forgotten by any of us; you are the dear sons of this nation. Your victory has rendered the nation proud. I do hope that this victory will hold until its final conclusion. I pray to God for the health and happiness of all combatants. I will not forget you in my prayers.

SAYYAD-SHIRAZI CONGRATULATES COMBATANTS

LD162246 Tehran IRNA in English 2009 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Urumiyeh, Nov. 16, IRNA -- Commander of the Ground Forces Colonel Sayyad-Shirazi, in a message to the commanders of Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters in west of the country, congratulated Islamic combatants on the recent victories which led to the liberation of the important and strategic road of Piranshahr-Sar Dasht (in West Azarbayjan Province) on Monday.

In his message, the ground forces commander called on the combatants to preserve their unity with theologians and Islamic revolutionary guards. He also said they should continue their campaign to suppress and root out counterrevolutionaries.

The colonel, in his message, also stressed identification and punishment of outlawed ringleaders, while adding that those who were beguiled by the counterrevolutionaries and asked for forgiveness, should be so that they would be perhaps guided to the right path of Islam. [sentence as received]

Colonel Sayyad-Shirazi then reminded the Islamic defenders to treat the oppressed and deprived people of Kurdestan and West Azarbaijan, warmly.

The commander also asked that people be allowed to participate in preserving the security of the region. He concluded by saying that full security would be soon achieved through the endeavours of the local authorities especially theologians and through the improvement of construction, social and hygienic aspects of living in the two provinces.

27 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ARRESTED AT BORDER

GF161656 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, a number of counterrevolutionaries, together with a large quantity of cash, gold, false passports and precious goods, were arrested while attempting to cross the border and leave the country.

The Mashhad Islamic revolution prosecutor's office while announcing this report adds: With the awareness of the always-on-the-scene umma' and the aid of one of the members of the 36-million-strong intelligence organization and with the efforts of the information and investigation unit of this office, 27 people intending to leave the country or illegally crossing the southern borders have been arrested. The following goods and money were taken: 8 million Iranian rials; 28,000 Pakistani rupees; 13,500 Saudi riyals; $2,000; DM100 and some Syrian lires together with a considerable number of turquoise and agate rings worth 2 million rials, 1.5 kg of excellent grade turquoise stones, considerable quantities of pearls and gold jewelry, several good quality and expensive rugs and 30 counterfeit Iranian, Pakistani and Bahraini passports.

According to this report, these people declared their aim in illegally leaving the country as a trip to the holy shrine. The same office has warned all compatriots that they must not be deceived by the opportunist and treacherous middlemen and if they seriously want to go on pilgrimage, they should apply to the central offices of Islamic guidance.

SFRY FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY ARRIVES 12 NOV

LD121746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Following an invitation by our country's foreign minister, Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, heading a high-ranking political delegation, arrived in Tehran this afternoon for a 3-day visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran. He was welcomed by Foreign Minister Velayati.

According to a Central News Unit report, the Yugoslav foreign affairs secretary expressed his pleasure at visiting Iran. Regarding his scheduled talks with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he said: During this visit, we will exchange views with Mr Velayati and other high-ranking officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the expansion of bilateral relations in all fields and on international and other issues of mutual interest.

Regarding the forthcoming Nonaligned Movement summit to be held in New Delhi, he said: Since Iran and Yugoslavia are members of this movement, I am very interested to know the views of our Iranian friends on the issues concerning the seventh Nonaligned Movement summit in New Delhi.

Velayati, in an interview with our correspondent regarding the visit of the Yugoslav foreign secretary, said: This visit is made in connection with the expansion of bilateral relations and also the two countries' role in the Nonaligned Movement. We will consult on our programs for the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi. Our country's foreign minister added: We can have extensive political, economic, industrial and commercial relations with Yugoslavia. Regarding the two sides' interest in the expansion of bilateral relations, we hope the Yugoslav foreign secretary's visit will be useful for both nations' interests.

The first round of talks between the Yugoslav foreign secretary and the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign minister will begin tomorrow morning.

Meeting With Velayati

LD131234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, our country's foreign affairs minister, Mr Velayati, met and conferred with his Yugoslav counterpart this morning. Various international issues were discussed during this meeting, including those related to the Nonaligned Movement, the arms race among the major powers, the breach of UN resolutions, the invasion of Lebanon by the Zionist regime and the problem of Namibia.

During the meeting, the Yugoslav foreign affairs secretary expressed the desire for closer political and economic cooperation between Iran and Yugoslavia. While emphasizing his country's support for the Islamic Republic of Iran, he said: We would like to expand contacts with Iran in order to coordinate our stands for the nonaligned summit in New Delhi. In conclusion, the Yugoslav foreign affairs secretary praised the efforts of the nonaligned countries to prevent a split in the movement.

Afterwards, referring to the efforts to change the venue of the nonaligned summit from Baghdad, Velayati said: By doing so, the nonaligned organization saved itself from weakness and decline. The Islamic Republic of Iran, Velayati added, will send a high-ranking delegation to the New Delhi summit and will do its best for the summit.

Talks With Leaders

LD131912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign affairs Lazar Mojsov, who is touring Iran at the head of a Yugoslav political delegation, met and conferred this afternoon with Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

During the meeting, the Majlis speaker stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement's role. He called for a serious effort to purify the movement. He said that the Nonaligned Movement should participate on the international scene and express its views on world affairs. Hashemi-Rafsanjani urged countries such as Yugoslavia and other real members of the movement to assume a just stand toward the Iraqi Zionist regime's open aggression against Iran and not to ask Iran to ignore its rights against the oppressor.

In his reply, Federal Secretary Mojsov stressed the movement's important task, saying: Iran is among those countries that can assume an important role in the Nonaligned Movement.

Federal Secretary Mojsov and his delegation, accompanied by our country's foreign minister and our ambassador to Yugoslavia, met and conferred this afternoon with Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i. According to the Central News Unit, during this meeting, Musavi-Khamene'i informed the Yugoslav guests of our country's policy of neither West nor East. He referred to U.S. imperialist conspiracies and designs for the region, distortion of the facts by the mass media and their world agents -- all aimed at countering the Islamic revolution. The minister said: Our country in its struggle against the United States is standing on its own feet. Our country has the ability to counter these conspiracies. In his remarks, the prime minister referred to the role of the Nonaligned Movement. Concerning this topic, the prime minister referred to the Islamic Republic's policy of establishing and furthering economic relations with Third World countries and with the nonaligned members.

In his remarks, the Yugoslav federal secretary paid tribute to the Islamic revolution and to our country's policy of neither West nor East. He called for an expansion of bilateral relations in the areas of commerce and technology.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Comment

LD132358 Tehran IRNA in English 2002 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, Nov 13, IRNA -- "A nation which has created a revolution and freed itself from domination of the U.S. and which has created a turning point for the Nonaligned Movement, does [words indistinct] countries [words indistinct] Yugoslavia [words indistinct] unfairly between a country which has been subjected to aggression (Iran) and an aggressor like the Iraqi regime," Rafsanjani said.

Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the Yugoslav foreign minsiter in a meeting today that the people of Iran found it difficult to accept that Yugoslavia was not considering justice. Said he, "We want you to confront the oppressor."

While praising the struggle for justice of the Yugoslavian people under the leadership of the late Marshal Tito, Rafsanjani said that the Islamic Republic considered the Non-aligned Movement organisation to be a determinant element in today's world and emphasised that the organisation should be purged of such elements like Jordan and Saudi Arabia which were propagating the policies of the U.S. He said that as long as such dependent countries and satellite countries existed in the Non-Aligned Movement, it was natural (?that) the people of the world would not accept the true non-aligned status of the organisation.

The only way to strengthen the position of the Non-aligned Movement is through the close cooperation of its members and by helping to solve each others problems. [Word indistinct] that there would no longer be a need for the big powers.

"If a sincere and serious relationship is established between the basic and important members of the non-aligned, away from common diplomatic language, certainly we (the non-aligned) would be a true force facing the two eastern and western [word indistinct]" Rafsanjani said.

The speaker of the Majlis said that the non-aligned should act firmly in order for it to have a continuous presence in the international scene.

"It requires an active centre so that it can express the viewpoints of the non-aligned concerning the daily developments in the world, and this movement needs a joint news media so that it can reflect its views, and an economic centre in order to show its economic presence anywhere necessary and to prove the real strength of the non-aligned to the people. We should act more seriously than in the past with new initiatives. And in this case we would be even stronger than the United Nations".

Then the Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov asked the speaker to express his views on the war between Iran and Iraq, and Rafsanjani said that if Yugoslavia was interested in seeing an end to the war, it should come out and announce the aggressor and call for its withdrawal of troops from the Islamic Republic.

He said that with the present status on the peace delegations the war would not come to an end. It would either end in the defeat of Iraq, or would continue even longer. "Of course if we became disappointed with the mediators we will act more seriously and would end the war ourselves," he added.

The representative of Imam Khomeyni in the Supreme Defence Council then pointed out Iraqi's many acts of destruction during its more than two years of occupation of Iranian territory, and said that if one looked at the figures of destruction caused by the Iraqi aggression, it would be soon learned that the Islamic Republic was the one which was subjected to Iraqi aggression.

He said that if the lovers of peace really wanted peace, they should make a correct judgement on the war.

In concluding comments, the visiting foreign minister said that Yugoslavia would follow the events of the region with great interest. [Words indistinct] that he sincerely hoped that the war would come to an end as soon as possible so that the foreign forces would not have the chance to create dissention. He also conveyed the greetings of the Yugoslav president to Imam Khomeyni.

Oil-Expertise Exchange

GF141818 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran Nov. 14 IRNA -- Yugoslavia will purchase more oil from Iran, and Iran in return will use Yugoslavia's expertise in metals and hydroelectrical industries, it was decided in a meeting today between Yugoslavia's Mojsov and Iran's Velayati.

In that meeting, the two sides expressed hope for expansion of bilateral relations in political, economic, commercial and industrial fields.

Lazar Mojsov, the visiting Yugoslav foreign minister, accepted the Iranian president's proposal to set up a fund in the Nonaligned Movement to help those international organisations which were financially backed by U.S. imperialism so that they could free themselves from U.S. financial domination.

Also, the Iranian request to be a member of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Office was welcomed by the Yugoslav foreign minister.

In conclusion Mr. Mojsov extended an invitation to Foreign Minister Velayati to visit Yugoslavia which was accepted by the Iranian foreign minister.

Mojsov Departure for Moscow

LD141340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, the Yugoslav foreign minister, after a 3-day stay in our country and meetings with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Tehran this afternoon. At Mehrabad Airport, he was seen off by Foreign Affairs Minister Velayati and several other officials.

Before leaving Tehran, the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs in an interview referred to his visit to Iran as fruitful: During this visit, made at the formal invitation of Mr Velayati, talks were held with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran on expanding bilateral relations, on international issues and on the conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi. Emphasizing the need to expand bilateral relations, he concluded: Now we will use all the abilities needed for cooperation in all fields, including political, economic and cultural fields. I hope these talks will continue in the future.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs left Tehran for Moscow to take part in Brezhnev's funeral ceremonies.

SHARI'ATMADARI'S SON-IN-LAW SENTENCED

GF161127 (Clandestine) Seda-ye Iran Radio in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] It was announced in Tehran today that Ahmad 'Abbasi, Ayatollah Shari'atmadari's son-in-law, whose file was considered incomplete at the time of Qotbzadeh's execution, has been sentenced to 10 years under house arrest by the army revolution tribunal. Hamad 'Abbasi was accused of providing financial aid to Qotbzadeh's group. 'Abdorreza Hejazi, who also was arrested as an accomplice of Khomeyni's former foreign minister and had been called a pseudoclergyman by the officials of the regime from the start, was given a 7-month sentence and defrocked.

Therefore, the infamous file of the plot against the Islamic Republic and the leaders of the regime is closed. Even though a number of political and religious leaders called for the trial of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari with a great deal of uproar after the arrest of Qotbzadeh and his allies, it seems that the issue is now closed, since after Qotbzadeh's remarks about Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, and especially following his television interview and a plea for clemency for his son-in-law brought about by mental and physical pressure caused by the threat of the death of his son-in-law and other relatives, this old and ill source of emulation no longer looks like a source of danger for the regime.

CLANDESTINE VIEWS MESHKINI'S 'DOUBLE TALK'

GF161652 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Mullah Meshkini, Qom's professional mourner who is also Mullah Montazeri's bodyguard and double, has said that the road to Jerusalem will open to Iran soon. Meshkini, who is an opponent of Tehran's Tudehis and periodically attacks Moscow on orders of Montazeri also said: You can see that Islam is not the opium of the society.

Political experts believe this double talk by Meshkini, Montazeri's assistant, is because following the selection of a number of executioners to replace Khomeyni, Montazeri had always attacked the hostage issue and believed that the United States must not be angered. According to our correspondent, should Montazeri move to Tehran, Meshkini will become more powerful in Qom and achieve his long-term ambition of becoming the head of the clerical council.

NVOI COMMENTARIES EXAMINE AFGHAN SITUATION

Afghan Backing Urged

TA081649 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "One Should Take the Side of Revolutionary Afghanistan"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The U.S. imperialists actively are continuing to implement their conspiracies against the revolution of the meek of democratic Afghanistan. This time it was the turn of William Smith, U.S. attorney general, who during his trip to Pakistan visited one of the camps of the fugitive Afghan counterrevolutionaries. These Afghan counterrevolutionary murdering bands operate in the same manner as elements of the counterrevolution in our own homeland. The only difference is that, in our homeland, they plot against the revolution and the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line, and in Afghanistan, they commit sabotage and murder, under the mask of the so-called guardians of Islam and Islamic mojahidin, against a government that safeguards the interests of the working people of this land.

At the camps of the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands in Pakistan and in strategic bases and areas in which more than 80 counterrevolutionary bands have been stationed, training is given in the use of various weapons, including U.S. chemical weapons. After receiving training, these mercenaries are sent into Afghan territory to set fire to residential areas, mosques, schools and hospitals and to massacre unarmed people. All these crimes and killings are directed by the United States. In accordance with a statement by the U.S. President in March 1981, the U.S. Government openly and frankly acknowledged its participation in an undeclared war against Afghanistan, and reiterated that in the future too it intended to provide the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands with weapons.

Now, Mr Smith, the U.S. attorney general, has promised these murdering and fugitive bands in the name of President Reagan, that in the future as well they will be able to utilize U.S. aid which presently is well over $200 million.

In the United States itself as well, the multifarious Afghan counterrevolutionary mini-groups operate under the supervision and support of official U.S. authorities and also have formed an organization by the so-called name of the Committee of Solidarity whose task is to coordinate the activity of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries abroad and to supply them with funds and weapons. The heads and ringleaders of these criminal bands are received with great fanfare in Washington. At the beginning of this year, a delegation consisting of U.S. senators met with the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations in Peshawar.

The United States is trying to render an international aspect to the undeclared war against Afghanistan. For this reason, in Washington they are pulling Pakistan, which has been transformed into the Pentagon's new base, into this affair. Egyptian experts train the Afghan counterrevolutionary mercenaries and Saudi Arabia provides them with funds. The faces of the so-called Israeli Zionist advisers also can be seen in this unholy alliance of the enemies of the Afghan revolution.

Now, the question posed is: What should be the stand of our Islamic Republic to all this? Should our homeland be on the side of regimes dependent on America and Israel or the side of the brother and Muslim nation of revolutionary Afghanistan?

Some time ago, Babrak Karmal, head of the Afghan Government, declared: Our country consistently desires the consolidation and development of mutually beneficial relations, friendship and cooperation with brother Muslim countries in the joint struggle for peace, disarmament, human rights and the progress of mankind. The Afghan Government repeatedly has proposed to the Islamic Republic of Iran that talks be held for the purpose of preparing a draft agreement on the expansion of friendly relations and all-out mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, including broad commercial, economic, transport and cultural relations. The acceptance of this proposal signifies taking a step toward implementing the goals of the glorious revolutions of the Iranian and Afghan nations.

Ministry Approach Assailed

TA111525 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "(?Some) Wrong Tendencies in Our Homeland's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Some time ago, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran signed a document with 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, prime minister [as heard] and member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya. One of the issues mentioned in ths document is the Afghan problem. While putting forward such issues as respect for the rights of nations, cutting off the hands of imperialism from the region and creating a climate of peace and good will -- which are endorsed by all those who desire peace, calm and the independence and freedom of peoples -- certain specific points regarding a settlement of problems pertaining to Afghanistan and the cessation of the plots of imperialism and reaction have been considered in this document by the two sides, which has the support of all true revolutionary forces.

If the proposal of trilateral talks with the participation of the Governments of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan -- mentioned in this document -- is transformed from the proposal stage to the practical and implementation stage, it will create favorable ground for solving outstanding problems and for creating good will.

Basically, the issues affirmed in the above-mentioned document for a long time have been in the current agenda of the struggles of the Iranian people and the people of revolutionary Afghanistan, and their achievement is tantamount to the fulfillment of the revolutionary aims of the people of both countries.

We are aware that the U.S. imperialists are striving to expose to danger the security of the region and the independence of Iran's neighboring countries so that by this they would be able to impose their will on the people of these countries and violate their legitimate rights. For this reason, focusing attention on cutting off the hands of imperialism from the region and establishing peace and good will among the peoples of this region are of great importance.

As we pointed out, the other issue in this document is the problem of the withdrawal of a limited contingent of Soviet military forces from Afghanistan. Some time ago, referring to this problem, Babrak Karmal said this limited military contingent came to the country at the request of the Afghan Government. Babrak Karmal added: As long as full and guaranteed assurance is not obtained on noninterference of all kinds by the imperialists and foreign countries in the internal affairs of this country, the limited contingent of Soviet military forces also will be present in this country upon the request of the Afghan Government. In view of this fact, it is evident that the cessation of the interference of the imperialists and other countries from abroad in the internal affairs of Afghanistan automatically will remove the causes that led the Afghan Government to request the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet military forces.

The signing of the aforementioned document by the Iranian foreign minister and 'Abd as-Salam Jallud caused the satisfaction of the true revolutionary forces and all patriots because it was expected that Iran as soon as possible would reassess its attitude toward our neighboring country, Afghanistan, and would resolve outstanding problems between the two countries through negotiations. However, at a special press conference in which the [word indistinct] and contents of that same document were mentioned, our homeland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs remained silent about the basic point: the very provocations, plots and subversive plans of U.S. imperialism.

This is evidence of a wrong trend in foreign policy and of incorrect stands adopted by officials of our homeland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Such a shift in our homeland's foreign policy -- the fate of which was at one time in the hands of the Qotbzadehs -- cannot but cause the concern of the people and the true revolutionary forces. It is appropriate that officials of our homeland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs put an end to those shifts detrimental to the real interests of the revolution of our homelands' people.

In Principle 152 of our country's Constitution, it is stipulated that the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is based on rejecting any sort of domination and [word indistinct], maintaining the all-out independence and territorial integrity of the country, defending the rights of all Muslims, nonalignment in the face of hegemonic powers, and mutual peaceful relations with nonbelligerent governments. Doesn't this principle suffice to terminate forever any sort of discord and wrong tendencies and unprincipled standpoints which regretfully now prevail in our homeland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to direct the activities of this ministry to be coordinated and unified with the real interests of the people and the masses and toward the imam's popular and anti-imperialist lines?

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN

Officer Joins Mujahidin

GF130722 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The spokesman for the Afghan Muslim mujahidin yesterday in Peshawar, Pakistan, declared that Maj Mohamad Reza, the commander of the 14th Regimental Infantry Division of the DRA Army, has joined the Afghan Muslim mujahidin stationed here.

Soviet Column Attacked

GF140830 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] In continuation of their armed struggle against the joint Afghan Government and Soviet forces, the revolutionary Muslim Afghans attacked a Soviet military column and destroyed three tanks, two trucks and one jeep belonging to the Soviet forces in [name indistinct] in Herat Province. All personnel that were traveling in these military vehicles were killed.

Tanks, Tankers Destroyed

GF141834 Tehran IRNA in English 1636 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Mashhad, Nov. 14, IRNA -- Afghan Muslim mujahideen destroyed 5 tanks and set ablaze two fuel tankers of the Soviet occupiers during the last two days killing all its occupants. This attack took place on the Herat-Kandhar route.

AFGHAN REFUGEES PROTEST SOVIET OCCUPATION

GF151814 Zahedan Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report from Zahedan, Afghan brothers residing in Zahedan yesterday afternoon staged a protest march against the merciless aggression of the Soviet despotic regime.

After they passed Azadi and Imam Khomeyni Avenues, the marchers moved toward the 17 Shahrivar Stadium in Zahedan, where they assembled. One of the Afghan brothers spoke on the ruthless usurpation of the Soviet despotic regime of the homes of the Afghan people. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mo'ayyeri, chief of the Zahedan seminary, then said in a short speech:

You, the Afghan nation who has the same God, the same prophet and the same holy book should unite and all your Islamic groups should merge to achieve final victory and with the solidarity that emerges, you can resist the real enemy.

At the end of these ceremonies, an 8-point resolution was adopted. In a section of this resolution, the Afghan brothers demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet usurpers from Afghanistan and pledged their unflinching support to the leadership of the imam of the nation, the dear Khomeyni.